

ALLIES' LINES 25 MILES WITHIN THE FRENCH FRONTIER

frontier were attacked in force by the Germans. The attack was repulsed and the Germans retired all along the line.

Communication between Antwerp and Paris has been reestablished and important news of the movements of the Belgian army is received from here. Official despatches say that King Albert has established the headquarters of his army at Malines, after driving out the Germans.

Unofficially it is announced from Antwerp that the Belgian offensive has gone beyond Malines to Volvoerde. Newspaper telegrams say that the Germans have abandoned Brussels and that the next movement of the Belgian army will be to recapture the capital. The troops which had occupied Brussels are reported as moving to the south to reinforce the German lines there.

Reports by way of Copenhagen from Cologne say that the engagement fought in Lorraine was contested by armies estimated at 300,000 men on each side.

The next attack in the south of Belgium is expected to be aimed by the Germans at the line between Bruges and Blankenberg, on the coast. Already there have been skirmishes between outposts in this district.

ALLIES LOSE 70,000, BRITISH CUT OFF, REPORTS BERLIN

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 26.—Wireless despatches to the German Consul here from Berlin say that the Germans have won a sweeping victory over the French and English allies.

The losses of the allied armies in three days fighting were approximately 70,000 killed, wounded, missing and captured, according to the despatches. The German losses were reported to have been comparatively small.

The same reports indicate that the English army of the coast was flanked, and its retreat is now cut off to the English Channel. That the Austrian army on the frontier is about to attack the Russian forces is indicated also.

The despatch, as given out by the German Consul, reads: "German army is victorious along the entire front. The German north army defeated the English and French between Brussels and Mauberge on French territory. The result has cut off the English forces from the Channel coast."

"The army under Duke Albrecht and Crown Prince Frederick William routed the allies at Neuchateau and Esch."

"The Saar army under Crown Prince Rupprecht of Bavaria threw one end of the defeated allies back across the Meuse River in Lorraine, and occupied Nancy and Lunéville."

"The Fourth army forced the French army that had penetrated into Muelhausen back over the French border to Belfort."

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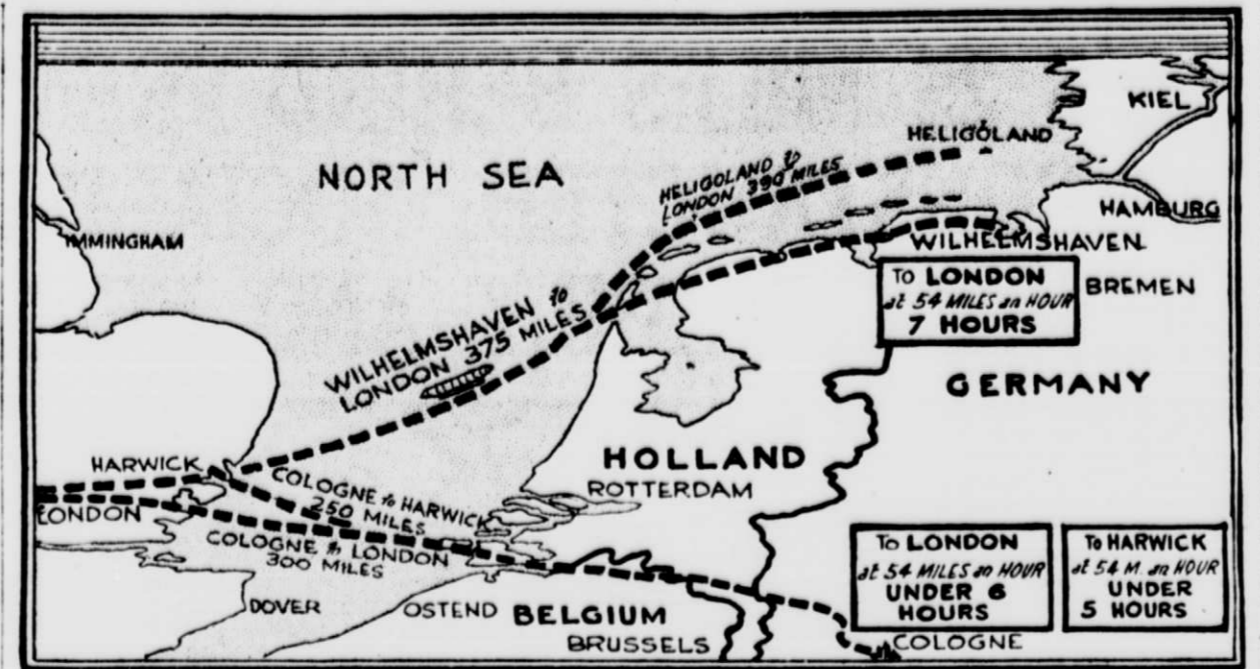
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GERMANY FROM OSTEND MAY THREATEN BRITISH SEAPORTS WITH HER ZEPPELINS



London, Aug. 26.—The military expert of the Daily Mail expresses the opinion that the Germans will occupy Ostend for use as a base of later operations against England. He says: "The German movement against Ostend is of great importance, and is dictated possibly by naval as well as military considerations."

"Ostend is only sixty-six miles off the British coast. If the Germans establish themselves there and bring up heavy artillery they may render it a dangerous base of operations against England. Airships acting from it could watch the Channel and the Thames and carry out raids against Great Britain."

"From a naval standpoint Ostend is well equipped to serve as a refuge and harbor. If it were strongly held by land several German warships might attempt a dash thither from Wilhelmshaven and Heligoland. They then could carry out a harassing warfare against shipping in the Channel and await a favorable opportunity for disembarking expeditionary forces for the British Isles."

FRENCH ARMY CORPS RETRIEVES DISGRACE

Troops That Fled in Lorraine Execute Brilliant Attack in the Vosges.

PARIS, Aug. 26.—The Fifteenth French Army Corps, which had been sent to the rear since its serious trial in its last previous engagement, has been reconstituted into one of two combined armies.

It executed a very brilliant counter-attack in the Vezouze valley. The bearing of these troops has been very fine, showing that they retain no memory or effect from their surprise of August 20. M. Clemenceau explained to-day the unorderly retreat of a part of the Fifteenth Corps in the campaign in Lorraine, which resulted in the French being driven back with losses.

The troops involved, M. Clemenceau said, were impressionable Southerners, and certain of their officers did not interfere with the flight of their men with enough energy.

The flight occurred in the thick of battle.

"These men by their action in retreating," M. Clemenceau said, "left a gap of five or six miles for the enemy to penetrate. The situation was saved only by the splendid firmness of the Thirtieth and Twentieth Army Corps, which joined forces under the fire of the enemy's artillery."

M. Clemenceau added that the circumstances of the rout are known so far only through the stories told by chance witnesses.

UHLANS RAID FRANCE.

Got 20 Miles Inside Border Before French Destroyed Them.

PARIS, Aug. 26.—A division of German cavalry made an adventurous raid into French territory from the vicinity of Mons. Uhlans crossed the frontier near Conde-sur-Escaut on Monday evening. All night they traversed the towns and villages in the neighborhood. They were seen at Louches, fifteen miles from Valenciennes and at Iwuy, five miles from Cambrai.

At Somme-en-Ostrevent they burned the city hall and looted the rails on the railroad tracks. They arrived at Bouchain, twenty miles inside French territory, at 4 o'clock on Tuesday morning. There they were met by a French artillery division and the Uhlans were annihilated. The object of the raid was to sow terror among the inhabitants of that territory, making them believe that the enemy was present in great numbers.

FIGHTING AT TOURNAI.

German Repulse Reported in Engagement That Began Monday.

Special Cable Despatch to The Sun. GHEENT, Aug. 26.—There was violent fighting at Tournai from 4 o'clock on Monday afternoon until 10 o'clock on the following morning. Workmen who arrived here today say the Germans were repulsed.

NEW BATTLE NEAR BRUSSELS.

Germans and Belgians Reported Fighting Northeast of Capital.

Special Cable Despatch to The Sun. AMSTERDAM, Aug. 26.—It is reported here that the Belgians and the Germans are engaged in another battle northeast of Brussels.

ARM SHOT OFF. PICKS IT UP.

French Trooper Wouldn't Leave It as 'Meat for Pussies.'

PARIS, Aug. 26.—One of the French wounded who arrived from the front, a colonial trooper, picked up his arm, which had been shot off by a shell, and tried to save it. He said that he felt nothing when the shell took the arm off and did not know he was hit until he saw his arm on the ground.

Not wishing to leave it on the field as "meat for the Prussian dogs," as he put it, he picked it up and ran for several yards before he fainted.

GERMAN ARMY HAS THUS FAR PROVED SUPERIOR TO FRENCH

Slightly Inferior in Numbers, Kaiser's Forces Have Shown Better Fighting Qualities and Better Leadership Than Opponents

From The Evening Sun of Yesterday.

At the moment when fighting is in progress, which the French War Office, with a passion for picturesque phrase not discernible in Russian or British official statements, has declared will "decide the fate of France," it is perhaps timely to examine the strength of the respective forces now engaged. Any estimate of numbers must be necessarily only an approximation, any attempt to fix definitely the division into respective armies impossible, since only the vaguest sort of statements have yet come to hand as to the Germans and not even these as to the allies.

Certain facts we do know, however. Thus, to take the Germans first, their field army in peace consists of twenty-five army corps, amounting to 800,000 officers and men. On a war footing the normal strength of a German army corps would be raised to 43,000, making a field army of slightly more than 1,000,000. Again, the general notion is that to each army corps there would at once be added a reserve division. This would bring the war strength of the German first line up to 1,500,000, and this is the force which Germany now has in the field. Behind it are following second line troops which will presently come into line, but need not be considered now.

Of the twenty-five army corps either five or six have been sent east to meet the Russian advance. Russian and French reports agree on the latter number. Accepting their statement, at least provisionally, Germany has then six army corps, or nearly 300,000 troops, in the east and mid-section of the front. The rest, 1,200,000, in the west on the great battle line from Switzerland to the Straits of Dover. To these must be added at least two Austrian army corps aggregating about 100,000 men in sum, then, the "German offensive" may be measured as 1,300,000, at the most.

How is this vast force—almost twice as great as that which crushed France in 1870—divided? This the element of guess comes in, although reports of various actions in Belgium have disclosed certain corps in action. Thus the three Bavarian corps defeated the French at Mons, and another German corps with the two Austrian have defended Alsace. From Metz to Switzerland, therefore, the German Army of the Rhine may be reckoned at not less than 350,000.

Between Metz and Givet, that is, in the sector occupied by the Army of the Moselle, which has been depleted by several army corps sent west across the Meuse to Belgium, there has been a considerable conflict about Neuchateau, which the Germans assert was a tremendous victory. In view of the magnitude of the operation described it is possible at least three army corps, or 200,000, were engaged. The rumored strength of German forces constituting the armies of the Rhine and the Moselle may thus be enlarged, and it may be assumed that France has also added a reserve division to each corps, thus raising her field army to 1,300,000, assuming, as it is fair to do, she has been able to bring over her Algerian corps.

As to the British and Belgians: The expeditionary army of England is reckoned at 167,000. Not less than 100,000 have been landed on the Continent, possibly more, and reinforcements are coming up rapidly. The field army of Belgium is counted at 100,000. But its present value after the terrible two weeks campaign is problematical. If it can take care of a German army corps, operating as it can on the rear of the general operations toward France, it will do its maximum.

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White Rock
WATER
FRESH, SPARKLING, HEALTHFUL WATER
ARRIVING FROM THE SPRING EVERY DAY

German Nobles Died

Bravely in Battle

By The Sun's and London "Daily Mail" War Service.

SPECIAL Cable Despatch to The Sun. COPENHAGEN, Aug. 26.—The Daily Mail's Copenhagen correspondent telegraphs that the Berlin newspapers are filled with stories of how prominent German officers fell on the battlefields.

Prince Frederick of Lippe cried he fell, grasping the regimental standard, "Save the flag!"

The noblest families in Prussia are mourning the loss of some of their members. Among the slain are Baron Joachim Speck von Sternburg, the 26-year-old son of the late Ambassador at Washington, and young Jagow, a relative of the German Foreign Minister.

Lieut. Hans Delius and his brother Kurt were killed at Liege. Their father and another brother are still in the fighting line.

GERMAN PRINCE KILLED IN ASSAULT ON NAMUR

Berlin Despatch Announces

Death of Frederick of Saxe-Meiningen.

The following despatch was received by the Telefunken wireless station at Sayville, L. I., yesterday from Berlin via Nau, Germany:

"According to official announcement made here to-day, Lieut.-Gen. Prince Frederick of Saxe-Meiningen was killed by a shell before Namur on August 23."

"No news of the situation on the eastern and western fronts of Germany has been given out to-day."

Prince Frederick of Saxe-Meiningen and Hildburghausen was the youngest son of the late Duke George of Saxe-Meiningen and Hildburghausen, who died on June 25 last. He was a son of the Duke by his second wife, Princess Feodora of Hohenlohe-Langenburg.

He was born on October 12, 1861, and was married on April 26, 1889, to Countess Adelaide, later Princess Adelaide of Lippe, a sister of Prince Leopold IV, of Lippe.

URGES GERMANS TO ECONOMIZE.

Government Issues Circulars in regard to Gasoline and Eggs.

SPECIAL Cable Despatch to The Sun. PARIS, Aug. 26.—Telegrams from Bern say that the German Government has issued circulars calling on the people to economize their supplies of petroleum, gasoline and eggs.



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